

# **MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW,**

## **SEPTEMBER, 1875.**

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**WAR DEPARTMENT,**

*Office of the Chief Signal Officer,*

DIVISION OF

**TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.**

### **INTRODUCTION.**

In the preparation of this general review of the meteorological conditions which obtained in the United States and adjoining territories during the past month, meteorological reports from the following sources have been recorded and carefully examined at this office: Signal Service, U. S. A., 96 stations; United States Army post surgeons, forwarded by the Surgeon General, 39; Canadian meteorological service, 13; regular volunteer observers, 251; these latter reports have been particularly valuable in the preparation of the accompanying Rain Chart. In addition to the above, marine reports have been received, which have served to determine the course and extent of storms beyond the region of permanent stations. The most noticeable meteorological features of the month are—

First. The violent cyclone, which passed to the westward over the West Indies, and thence to the coast of Texas, causing great loss of life and destruction of property, and furnishing one of the most perfect types of a tropical storm originating in the lower latitudes, and passing into the region of the temperate zone, the centre of disturbance describing approximately a parabola, the axis of which may be said to coincide with the northern limit of the trade-winds, and the vertex or most westerly portion of the curve being located near Galveston. This storm is referred to in the text under the head of Low Barometers, and is marked as No. III on the chart of storm tracks.

Second. The low mean temperature of the month, which has averaged from one to four degrees below the mean in the several districts. This variation, though apparently slight, gives to the month its appreciable low temperature, a condition particularly unfavorable to the agricultural interests of those sections of the country requiring warm, dry weather for the maturing of the unusually late crops. Very early frosts have injured fruit and late corn in the Northwest, and sections of the Middle and New England States.

Third. The drouths which prevailed in sections of the Southern States, have been followed by heavy rains in the regions of the Gulf States and lower Mississippi valley, but dry and warm weather has continued in the southern portion of the South Atlantic States, and in the northern portion of Texas.

Fourth. The violent local storms which have occurred, especially in New Mexico and Colorado, and on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains.

### **ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.**

From an examination of Chart No. II, it will be seen that the area of high barometer now extends over the southern portion of the United States, from the south Atlantic coast westward to the lower Mississippi valley; and that the area of mean low barometer is in